

THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN, AND WILKINSON ADVERTISER.

H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

"THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION"

OWEN & KELLY, Printers.

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THE REPUBLICAN

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TERMS:

THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES, for State Officers, \$10.00; for County Officers, \$5.00—invariably in advance.

BOOKS, AND JOB WORK, of all description, executed at this office, at New Orleans prices, with neatness and despatch.

POETICAL.

THIS WORLD.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Let's take this world as some wide scene,
Through which, in frail but buoyant boat,
With shies now dark, and now serene,
Together though and I must float;

Beholding off, on either shore,
Bright spots where we should love to stay;
But time flies swift his flying oar,
And away we speed, away, away.

Should chilling winds and rain come on,
We'll raise our awning against the shower;
Should closer till the storm is gone,
And, smiling, wait a sunnier hour.

And if that sunnier hour should shine,
We'll know its brightness cannot stay,
But happy while 'tis time and mine,
Complain not when it fades away.

So shall we reach at last that Fall,
Down which life's current all must go—
The dark, the brilliant; destined all
To sink into the void below.

Nor even that hour shall want its charms,
If side by side, still fond we keep,
And calmly in each other's arms,
Together linked, go down to sleep.

Marriage.

How to make it Happy.

The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of man and wife.

Generally as it is spent, so is almost all subsequent existence. The wife and husband then

commence their life and their duties, or else, conjuring up their diables, the old fuel to their prejudices and animosity forever stored

wards.

"I have somewhere read," says the author of *Practical Hints*, of a bridegroom who

gloried in eccentricities. He requested the bride to accompany him into the garden, on

day or two after their wedding. He then

threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he returned to the other side, and exclaimed—

"Pull the line."

"I can't," she replied.

"But pull with all your might," shouted the eccentric husband.

But vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line so long as her husband held the opposite end.

But when he came round and they both pulled together at the end, it came over with great ease.

"There!" said he, as the line fell from the roof, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and how pleasant it was when we both pulled together! It will be so with us, my dear, through life! If we oppose each other, it will be hard work; if we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us always pull together."

The wife was silent, but a lesson given her, though simply, that could never be forgotten.

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually bear and concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss.

One alone cannot make home happy. There needs union of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle. Even so it is, in business life where two partners cannot agree—business fails to the ground.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE AMERICAN FEELING IN IRELAND.—In late debate in the British Parliament, one of the members from Ireland declared that such was the partiality of the larger portion of the people of Ireland for America and Americans, that if an American fleet were to drop anchor anywhere on the western coast of Ireland, the people would flock to the side of the invaders, against her gracious Majesty and her selfish Government.—*True Delta.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Syracuse Star, New York, learns that the Supreme Court, at its sitting, held a week or two since, pronounced a decision distinctly affirming the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

It will be recalled, that after the riot which disgraced that city on the 1st of October, 1851, and the rescue of the fugitive "Jury," the abolitionists of the mob brought an action of assault and battery in the name of the slave against some of the persons who acted as assistants of the Marshal on that occasion. They set up in their defence the warrant issued for the arrest of the fugitive under the act in question.



H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1853

Mr. J. W. Baker, of Natchez, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and receipt for money due this office.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN J. McREA, of Clark county.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. H. MUSE, of Tishomingo county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

D. C. GLENN.

FOR AUDITOR.

MORGAN McAFFEE, of Holmes county.

FOR TREASURER.

C. F. HEMMINGWAY, of Carroll county.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE AT LARGE.

WM. BARKSDALE, of Lowndes county.

FOR CONGRESS—2d DISTRICT.

O. R. SINGLETON, of Hinds county.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT.

WILEY P. HARRIS, of Lawrence county.

FOR LEGISLATURE.

GEORGE H. GORDON.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. S. RUSSELL, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Vice-Chancellor Clerk in November next.

A Word about Home Matters.

Of course our readers will understand both why we have failed for a week or two past to make our regular appearance, and why we now come in with a half-way style.

"The blessed wife which hold the pestilence are broke!"

Woodville is suffering dreadfully from the ravages of the South. Our office, like the towns, is deserted for weeks, but one solitary individual, connected with the mechanical department of our business, has been about the office—our enterprising publisher—who says he will make an effort to get out an apology for a half-dozen weeks, just enough to let our friends know we are not all dead.

For ourselves editorially, we have not seen the office for weeks—we have had our room during the present year in the country—from whence we were accustomed to ride into town occasionally to do what was necessary there, towards "bringing out" the paper—and when the fever became epidemic, we ceased those visits, what we are now writing, we will forward to the publisher if we can do so, and while the epidemic continues this is the only chance we shall have of keeping up our weekly issues—truly a sorry prospect, but we feel certain, we need not beg indulgence, our patrons will be both willing and able to make any allowance necessary, we can only say we will do the best we can for the time being and hope for better things—and that right soon.

The Picayune, acknowledging the receipt—by the proper officers, of one hundred dollars, from a planter residing near Woodville, to be applied to the use of the Orphans in charge of the Howard Association, of New Orleans.

We shall commence the publication of tickets, for the ensuing election in a few weeks, and all candidates desirous of having their names inserted on our ticket, must say so, or they will be omitted. We need not remind candidates that the usual fee is requisite to insure the insertion of their names.

Of course local news are at present confined almost exclusively to matters relating to the prevailing epidemic, this is now the engrossing theme—politics even giving way to it.

We notice the following despatch in the Picayune:

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 23 1853.

To J. Boullenger, President of the Howard Association, N. O.—Send us one or more good physicians, and five or six good nurses.

FIELDING DAVIS.

The National Intelligencer gives credit to the report that England and France, have remonstrated with our Government in relation to the conduct of Capt. Ingraham, in the coast affair. "Well, 'Pot of it."

It is stated that of five hundred and forty-three young ladies who failed last year more than one-half of them fell into the arms of gentlemen. Only two had the misfortune to fall upon the floor.

Who will wear they Foote Collar.

Whig testimony of the bargain transferring the Whigs to H. S. FOOTE—a pretended Democrat.

The Hon. Walter Brooks, late whig Senator in Congress, from this State, in his late letter to F. M. Aldridge, after admitting that the Union party is dissolved—goes on and says:

"I entirely concur with you in regard to the election of Gen. Foote. I was not present at the convention that nominated him for Governor, but I have always understood that he accepted the candidacy with a distinct agreement that he should be returned to the Senate of the Union party after the expiration of his (Foote's) term of office of Governor. This obligation is not extinguished by the dissolution of that party any more than would the contents of a partnership by the dissolution of that partnership."

The Flag of the Union, of the 2d, September, the leading whig paper at Jackson, in this State, boldly comes out in the following editorial manner, and says:

"As for the whig party, we rejoice to say, it is unalterably pledged in honor and by the most solemn resolve, to 'stand by' and 'vindicate' Gov. Foote. Here is the first resolution unanimously adopted by the whig State Convention, in May, 1852:

Resolved—That the WHIGS OF MISSISSIPPI, adhere to, and re-affirm the principles of the Union party of this State; and that True to their Faith, they stand by and stand prepared to vindicate the Men and the Measures of that Party, and are ever ready to co-operate with all patriotic, good citizens, in defence of the Union and the Constitution.

There it is!—the broadest and best sort of a pledge; and where is the whig that does not regard 'plighted faith' as sacred? Are there any, delighting to call themselves 'straight-out whigs,' as if they were better than other whigs, are there any such, who oppose the election of Gov. Foote?"

Independent freemen, of any party, or persuasion—we would frankly ask, are you prepared to be thus transferred like cattle by the bargain or pledge of any man, or body of men and that too, to a man for whom you have not the slightest respect or confidence, and one whom you know to be a political weathercock without a particle of principle. States Rights whigs, is it not a down right insult to even ask you to countenance much less to support H. S. Foote, who in his notorious letter to Brooks and Botcher, of the 21st of June last, uses the following insulting language in reference to you, he says:

"The undue influence of certain unprincipled leaders in our midst; the efforts of a hireling press; the necessity which is supposed to exist for making some special provision for the unfortunate secession Whigs, who two years ago left their own party, upon an issue which has been settled against them, and who now ignominiously cling to the skirts of democracy from a low eagerness for spoils of office, and personal avarice of myself, and several of my friends; the dread of my success in the present Senatorial struggle; pride of opinion; the rank abuses which have crept into the system of Conventional nominations of late; these and a thousand concurring causes besides, have constrained me utterly to despair of any restoration, for the present, of the ancient concord which formerly prevailed in the Democratic party of Mississippi."

Is not this a beautiful jungle of expressions to set himself up as a pattern for democrats, and who became Senator in the Congress of the United States, through a nomination made by one of those very corrupt Conventions or Caucuses he now so bitterly denounces. All will remember that H. S. Foote, was nominated as a candidate for United States Senator by a Legislative Caucus in 1846, and would not have been thought of as such, except for that nomination. Now, just let us suppose that there was a fair probability of his getting the democratic nomination of the Legislative Caucus for Senator next winter at Jackson. What then think you would be the Governor's opinion of Conventions or Caucuses?

But what is still more contemptible and ridiculous—this special democrat, Gov. H. S. Foote and his strikers, are now dictatorially insisting that by a special bargain all the Whigs of Mississippi are in honor bound and pledged to support him for United States Senator. Who made this pledge? Why a Convention, composed of a mixture of renegades, (or as Mr. Senator Brooks calls them) "quondam democrats," and Foote whigs, who assumed the high sounding name of "Union party," and even that, is now admitted to be dissolved and no longer exists. This is the body which nominated Foote for Governor, and which it is contended pledged the honor of the whole Whig party to his support for United States Senator two years after date. What said the true Whig party in their late Convention at Jackson, to this presumptuous transfer, this pretended pledge of honor?

They would not touch the "quondams," or Footeites, with a ten foot pole. Yet, we see Foote and some of his partisans as a sort of

last chance striving wit all their might, to induce Whigs to believe that they are pledged in honor to go in for him whether they wish to do so or not. Such a shallow device can but create the indignant contempt of every independent, honest man, no matter to what party he may belong.

The Testimony Produced by the Whig, to prove that the issue of '51, was: "Shall they Union be Preserved?"

It will be recollected that the Whig of the 3rd. ult., under the head of "Garbling, &c.," stated in express terms, that the issue in 1851, was: "Shall the Union be preserved." In reply to that foolish statement: In our paper of the 6th ult., we explicitly denied that such was the issue in 1851, or since, because the Union was not in danger so that there could be any such issue—and we respectfully asked our worthy neighbor, "to prove it, not however by the humbug declarations of demagogic panicle makers, but by tangible proof of the action of any sovereign State resolving to dissolve the Union; not the scare crow operations of political aspirants; let us have proof of authoritative State action, and not mere clap trap assertions." The Whig, in its paper of the 17th ult., undertakes to comply with our request, and as a matter of course it has made every research and inquiry within its power which the importance of the subject demands, for it is no less an inquiry, involving existence of the Union of the 31 States, comprising this great confederacy. Here follows, the proof offered by the Whig, and it is so powerful that it must astound every citizen in the Republic, and fill all with awe and wonder how it was possible that the Union could ever have been kept together, under the existence of such an awful state of affairs. Hence it is none should neglect or fail to read, examine and ponder it well:

"The Republican denies that the issue in '51, was, 'Shall the Union be preserved.' Let him refer back to the files of his own paper, and see if he does not think that such was the issue. We would refer him, also, to his candidate for U. S. Senator, who said, 'Look to God, and keep your powder dry,' and 'I am for resistance, so help me God.' Wonder if our neighbor, though, calls him one of the humbug demagogues of demagogic panicle makers." The R. publican need not be alarmed at our proving such was the issue—it is too well known to need proof. Let our friend of Republican read the files of his own paper—they are sufficient proof."

Now don't this proof show that the Union was well nigh being smashed up. We intend nothing in the world, personal towards our neighbor of the Whig. But, to be as serious as we can, under the circumstances, we must be permitted to say, we can but feel a deep sorrow and pity for any man who can imagine that the people are so weak minded as to take the above for proof, or beguiled thereby, on so vital a question—and as to the allusion of the Whig, again to the back files of the Republican, in reference to us, and as it positively knows long before we ever had any thing to do, or concerned with it. Our neighbor should, as we do not, not feel a deep blush of shame at the reiteration of that often branded falsehood and slander—for he who repeats a thing he knows to be false is as culpable as the original perpetrator of the crime. It however, but too plainly proves the total want of foundation in truth, for its desperate want of cause. Our worthy neighbor refers us to our candidate for United States Senator and parades some silly expression, which we never before heard of, in reference to our candidate for United States Senator, Col. Jeff. Davis, but if they were literally true, what of them! Do they prove the Union in danger? Superlative nonsense!

We are proud to be able to meet our old friends and acquaintances who are now recovering, and give them a warm shake of the hand on their escape from that too often fatal disease, the yellow fever. In another column will be found the Secretary's report, up to 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, (Monday) and would add, that the Doctors are of opinion, that any of those who left our town for the country, cannot return, with safety until frost.

HARRY HILL.—By the death of this most estimable citizen and christian gentleman the Masonic Fraternity of Louisiana, have lost their Grand Master. Suitable resolution concerning which melancholy event, we notice published in the city papers, adopted by the different lodges. The last Picayune, also contains a copy of his will, from which it appears the property left his son, James Dick Hill, amounts to full fifteen hundred thousand dollars, several legacies are left to friends and relatives, and the testament remarks, that his charities were all bestowed in his life-time, a wise plan, and one which leaves no grounds for squabbling of Associations after death.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, a lady sent the following volunteer toast:

"Spruce old bachelors, the ever great of society."

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Woodville, October 17, 1853,

10 o'clock, A. M.

H. S. VAN EATON—Sir: Since the morning of the 13th inst., eighteen additional cases of yellow fever, have been reported, and there are now twenty five patients under treatment.

No death has occurred, since the 2d inst.

For the information of the readers of your paper, I will recapitulate a portion of what has already appeared.

Since the 1st of September, (exclusive of the Factory,) one hundred and sixty-eight cases of yellow fever, and nine deaths have been reported. Of the deaths, seven occurred in town and two in the country. These two, however, both contracted the disease in Woodville.

It was supposed when the fever was declared epidemic in this place, that the number of unestimated persons remaining in town would not exceed one hundred and fifty, but experience has shown that this estimate was too small by fifty.

The occurrence of eighteen cases, within the last three days, when the number of persons liable to take the fever is so very small as at present should be a sufficient warning to our country friends to keep away from town until after several white frosts. It tells not in word but in deed that the yellow fever influence is just as prevalent here, as it has been, and these last cases indicate an increased rather than a mitigated form of disease. It is generally known, that a Relief Association was organized on the 27th of last month.

Their efforts, to do good, in the way of nursing &c., have been most promptly and liberally seconded by our country friends, whose contributions of money and supplies, have tended in no small degree to the recovery of the sick, the comfort of the convalescent, and the relief of the needy and the destitute.

We still need, and solicit their aid, and co-operation, as several weeks must necessarily elapse before health will be restored to our town, or business and labor resume its wonted channel.

T. W. DYER, Sec'y, R. A.

YELLOW FEVER.—From our exchanges, we learn that the yellow fever is greatly on the decrease in those places where it has raged so fearfully:

New Orleans—we see by last week papers that nearly all of those persons who left are returning, and business seems to go-a-head. There has been a few deaths within the week.

Mobile—only a few deaths, and no new cases—weather cold, and daily expect frost.

Natchez—but one death by last accounts—but the papers, advise all who left to stay away until frost. Concordia—no cases lately, and no deaths, by late account.

Vicksburg—but very few new cases have occurred there, and only a few deaths reported within the last week.

Jackson—by last week papers we learn that the Howard Association, has sent Doctors and nurses, and the sick are now recovering a few deaths occurred within the last week.

Fort Adams—we learn that the yellow fever has made its appearance there, and on some of the surrounding plantations. The Times, of Saturday last, came to us, only printed on one side, and gives no account of the cases or deaths that have occurred there, so we are unable give a true statement. The Times, is to be discontinued until the epidemic ceases.

Clinton, La.—we learn from a circular issued from the office of the state paper, that 28 deaths occurred there, from the epidemic.

ELECTION NEWS.—Georgia—The Democrats have elected their candidate, (Johnson) for Governor.

California—Bigler, (dem) was elected over Waldo, (whig) by about 1000 majority.—Pardy, (dem) for Lieutenant Governor by a large majority. All the rest of the officers, and members of legislature on the Democratic Ticket were elected by large majorities.—The San Francisco papers, say the Democratic Ticket has been successful throughout the State.

Died.—On yesterday, (Monday) the 17th inst., at Percy's Creek, in this county, of yellow fever—DR. WILLIAM J. DAVIS.

This young man but a short time since, located at Percy's Creek, where he had won the esteem and confidence of all those who had known him, and now in the bloom of manhood and an extensive practice, has been called to a brighter and better region—many friends will mourn his loss—truly it has been written:

"Oh grave where is thy victory. Oh death where is thy sting!"

On Friday last, the 30th ult., at his residence six miles from Woodville—NATHANIEL STILES, of yellow fever. Many will mourn the loss of a good and true citizen, as Mr. Stiles was. In life, he comforted the afflicted, helped the needy, and never passed the stranger in want from his door, without food and raiment. May He, who holds all our destinies in His hands, give to him, that glory which we all hope for, and comfort his fond and devoted wife, who mourns his loss greater than any.

At Springfield, Parish of West Feliciana, La. on Saturday, 1st inst.—Mrs. MARY ANN SCOTT McCORMACK, relict of the late Gen. Robert McCORMACK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Wilkinson County.

BY virtue of a writ of Election to me directed, by his Excellency, Henry S. Foote, Governor of the State of Mississippi, I will on the FIRST MONDAY AND DAY FOLLOWING (being the 7th and 8th days) IN NOVEMBER Next, (1853) hold an Election at the several Election precincts, in the county aforesaid, for the purpose of electing the following officers, to serve for the time specified by law, to wit:

One Governor.

One Secretary of State.

One Auditor of Public Accounts.

One State Treasurer.

One Attorney General.

One Representative in Congress, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Pike, Covington, Franklin, Greene, Harrison, Hancock, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Pike, Simpson, Smith, Wilkinson, and Wayne.

One additional Representative in Congress to be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large.

One Vice Chancellor for the Southern District, composed of the counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Perry, Green, Lawrence, Copiah, Pike, Marion, Covington, Simpson, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Claiborne, Jasper, Clarke, Lauderdale, Newton, Neshoba, Scott, Smith, Wayne, and Jones.

One Judge of the Circuit Court, for the First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Wilkinson, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Amite, and Claiborne.

One District Attorney, for said First Judicial Circuit Court District.

One Clerk of the District Chancery Court, for the Natchez District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Claiborne, Jasper, Clarke, Lauderdale, Newton, Neshoba, Scott, Smith, Wayne, and Jones.

One Representative to the State Legislature.

One Sheriff.

One Clerk of Circuit Court.

One Judge of Probate.

One Clerk of Probate Court.

One Assessor of Taxes.

One Coroner.

One County Treasurer.

One Ranger.

One County Surveyor.

Five Members of Board of Police (one in each Police District).

L. S. seal, at Woodville in said county of Wilkinson, this 24th day of September, A.D. 1853.

THOS. W. HAYS, Sheriff.

Returning Officer.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ss

Wilkinson County.

In the Circuit Court, of said county, December Term thereof, A.D. 1853.

Daniel L. Miller,

vs.

John J. Reinhart,

Attachment for \$149 17.

The attachment in this case was obtained by said plaintiff against the Estate, real and personal, of the said defendant, from L. K. Barber, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of said county, on the 6th day of July, A.D. 1853, for the sum of \$149 17, returnable at the December term, 1853, of the Court aforesaid, and the same having been returned into the clerk's office of the Court aforesaid, executed by the Sheriff of said county.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that unless the said defendant shall appear, plead, answer, etc., herein, on or before the first day of our next December term, of said Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court house in Woodville, in said county, on the second Monday in December, A.D. 1853, judgment by default final, will be entered against him, and the effects so attached, will be disposed of towards the satisfaction of said plaintiff's debt, interest and cost of suit.

Issued this 6th day of September, A.D. 1853.

H. J. BUTLER WORTH, Clerk.

C. S. Kellogg, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 3—1m

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ss

Wilkinson County.

In the Circuit Court of said County, December Term thereof, A.D. 1853.

Daniel L. Miller,

vs.

John J. Reinhart,

Attachment for \$121 37.

The Attachment in this case was obtained by said plaintiff, against the Estate, real and personal, of the said defendant, from L. K. Barber, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of said county, on the 6th day of July, A.D. 1853, for the sum of one hundred and twenty one dollars and forty seven cents, returnable at the December term, 1853, of the Court aforesaid, and the same having been returned into the clerk's office of the Court aforesaid, executed by the Sheriff of said county.

Notice is therefore hereby given